

such as the Double Lobed *Apamea ophiogramma* Esp. were also on the increase. I added 13 macros to the garden list including Reddish Light Arches *A. sublustris* Esp., Marbled Green *Cryphia muralis* Forst. and Dog's Tooth *Lacanobia suasa* D. & S. An increase in Silver Y *Autographa gamma* Linn. and *N. noctuella* late in the season promised more migrants. These appeared as a Convolvulus Hawkmoth *A. convolvuli* on 16.9.1995, a Vestal *Rhodometra sacraria* L. on 9.10.1995, two Small Mottled Willows *Spodoptera exigua* Hb. on 14.9.1995 and 23.10.1995 and a few Pearly Underwings *Peridroma saucia* Hb. Late arrivals in the trap included a fresh male Yellow-tail *Euproctis similis* Fuess. on 13 October and Vines Rustic *Hoplodrina ambigua* D. & S. in mid-November!

At about the middle of the season, I decided to tackle some of the "micros" which appeared in the trap and which I had ignored for the previous quarter of a century or so! I found some interesting species such as the Tortricid *Epiphyas postvittana* Walk. and the Pyralids *Pyla fusca* Haw. and *Euzophera pinguis* Haw. I must end this article on a note of humility by admitting that I spent a considerable amount of time trying to match a small Caddis Fly *Leptoceris albifrons* L. to a specimen in the Museum's collection of microlepidoptera! (It had scales, I tell you!) Perhaps one really is never too old to learn?!— M.D. BRYAN, "Extons", Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset.

Camberwell Beauties *Nymphalis antiopa* (L.) (Lep. Nymphalidae) and Swallowtails *Papilio machaon* L. (Lep.: Papilionidae) in Shetland

No doubt a full account of the Camberwell Beauty invasion of 1995 will appear in print in due course, but it is worth placing on record details of the two most northerly British representatives of the invasion, in Shetland.

The first was seen at Ham on Foula on 11 August 1995 by islanders Sheila and Jim Gear. I received a detailed description of this individual, which was described as being a very strong flyer and difficult to approach, although Sheila did manage to get a good look at the insect on one occasion when it landed inside a walled garden. The day was very warm and sunny with a light south to south-easterly breeze. Other migrant Lepidoptera at about the same time included several Peacocks *Inachis io* (L.).

A second individual was seen at Maryfield on Bressay on 10 September 1995 by the seasonal wardens from Noss NNR, Paul Goddard and Darren Hemsley. They described seeing a large, black butterfly with a half centimetre white border, flying over their heads. It flew into a garden and they followed it hoping to get a better view, only to find a garden full of hungry, migrant flycatchers! Many migrant birds occurred at the same time as this individual as well as many migrant Lepidoptera, including several other butterflies of four species, Great Brocade *Eurois occulta* (L.), Clifden Nonpareil *Catocala fraxini* (L.) and several Convolvulus Hawkmoths *Agrius convolvuli* (L.).

There are only four previous Shetland records of Camberwell Beauty, although neither of the two 1995 records were the first for their respective islands. There was one on Foula on 31 August 1897 (Clarke, 1897. *Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.* **1897**: 48) and another on 18 July 1976 (Thomson, 1980. *The Butterflies of Scotland*. Croon Helm). The other two records were in Scalloway at the end of the last century (King, 1901. *Ent. Mon. Mag.* **37**: 226-227) and in Lerwick on 4 August 1982 (Smith, 1984. *Bull. Amat. Ent. Soc.* **43**: 146).

Even more extraordinary are two records of Swallowtail *Papilio machaon*. The first was found dead by Tim Baldwin, a visitor from Kent, at Voe in central Mainland on 2 August 1994. The insect was found on the side of a road, minus its legs and with a large notch missing from one forewing. It was otherwise quite fresh. There was obviously much speculation as to its origins but natural vagrancy seems as likely as any method. This record occurred during a period of Lepidoptera immigration which included several other species new to the Shetland list.

That another Swallowtail should occur so soon afterwards was even more amazing. The second individual was seen briefly in flight by Mark Newell on Fair Isle on 9 September 1995. Mark had been assisting with ornithological and entomological work at the Fair Isle Bird Observatory and was fully aware of the significance of his sighting. A large, powerful, yellow and black insect flew past him while he was out birding, although it unfortunately disappeared behind a building and could not be relocated. Although brief, the sighting was sufficient to confirm the identity. Scarce Swallowtail *Iphiclides podalirius* (Scop.) was excluded by the chequered, rather than striped, patterning. Again, this record occurred during a period of immigration of both migrant Lepidoptera and birds including the second Camberwell Beauty record detailed above.

Although there are other sightings of Swallowtails in Scotland, according to George Thomson (*op. cit.*) these are all escapes from captivity, although perhaps some reappraisal of these records may be appropriate.

My thanks to all the observers of these records for their prompt and accurate reports of their sightings.— MIKE PENNINGTON, Shetland Entomological Group, 9 Daisy Park, Baltasound, Unst, Shetland ZE2 9EA.

Up in the air

Mr Baldwin's note (1995, *Ent. Rec.* **107**: 296) appears to be a variant of the children's riddle:

Q. What lies on its back, 100 feet up in the air?

A. A centipede.

— M.G. MORRIS, Orchard House, 7 Clarence Road, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 2HF.